

The school is no longer a mere waiting room for people in search of high opportunities; it has its own openings, and they are not all in university laboratories, says the New York Evening Post. We believe that very few college men realize what they might accomplish, were they to train for school management or for high school teaching. President Elliot spoke in the fullness of wisdom the other evening, when he urged Harvard undergraduates to engage in these lines of work, adding that they are "worthy of an accomplished man of letters, or of science, or a gifted administrator." Some there are who still feign to look down upon the high school teacher or principal, but the prejudice counts only against its cherishers. More than 10,000 high schools are now open; many of them are as large as universities, more prosperous than some, and more advanced than our fathers' colleges were. Signs are abundant, too, that they will one day become, in popular esteem as well as in fact, the center of the American educational system. But even if this does not happen, they will certainly be numerous and strong enough to reward fittingly the man who trains himself for their work.

If statesmanship in Germany and England has not gone sterile, and diplomacy become imbecile, some way of making and keeping the peace between these two countries will speedily be found. The present situation of either, as pictured by its own public men, is growing rapidly to be intolerable; while their relations, as expressed in the alarms and jealousies and recriminations over the desperate competition in naval armaments, are daily becoming more bitter and tense. If ever there was a chance for large statesmanship, it is offered to-day on both sides of the North sea. Unless skill in diplomatic adjustment has perished there, a road to conciliation and to lasting confidence and friendship will be found.

Experiments in Germany go to show that airships are likely to be less dangerous in war than many enthusiasts had anticipated. In fact, from latest reports the danger would seem to be the other way. A Berlin dispatch asserts that it is almost impossible for dirigible balloons to escape the fire of field pieces and rifles. The ships cannot rise high enough or make sufficient speed to get out of range. New and improved artillery makes the chance of escape still less. And the fate of an enemy in an airship hit by shells or balls from hostile weapons may be better imagined than described. Until aviation shall be brought to greater perfection the airship in war promises to be a negligible quantity.

The government has been selling firearms of discarded patterns to anyone who wanted them for a dollar apiece. They are worth many times the price. Some of the people who bought them were relic and trophy hunters. A real gun is an effective ornament for a "den." Other purchasers, it is said, belonged to the criminal classes, and wanted the firearms for no good purpose. The adoption of the policy of holding the guns by the government is under discussion. They would come in very handy to arm a citizen soldiery in case of sudden war.

The New York agricultural law specifies the necessary quantity of solids that must exist in milk in order to relieve that fluid of the stigma of adulteration. A dealer was arrested for selling adulterated milk and though he proved in court that the milk was exactly as it came from the cow, the supreme court of the state has just held that this circumstance is no defense. From which it appears that a cow may give adulterated milk and also that the law is exactly what Mr. Bumble said it was.

Some encouragement may be found in the fact that the March fire loss in the United States and Canada, given at \$13,795,490, shows a marked falling off as compared with the two immediately preceding years. The total for the three months of 1909 was \$52,661,409, which also was much below the figures for 1907 and 1908. Having started well, let it be hoped the present year will continue the good work. No one can doubt that there is wide opportunity to reduce the annual ash-heap.

An enterprising Missouri man is arranging for a school to teach poker as it should be played. He claims that his feelings have been hurt to the limit by seeing men sit in the game and just "damn their luck" instead of their ignorance.

A Mount Morris man has just discovered in his ankle a canbrie needle one and one-fourth inch long, which he thinks he swallowed more than a year ago. All things come to him who waits.

Women's Millinery

Must Come Off in Church

By REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON.



FIFTH AVENUE churches will be the very latest ones to adopt that most sensible custom of women removing their hats. Already we're 'way behind the times because we don't do it.

New York is the best market in the world for false hair and other artificial aids to beauty. And especially during the last year there seems to have been a perfect furore for false puffs and fluffs and all sorts of "base lendings" in the "very best society." Perhaps the women wear the big hats to cover up connections!

At any rate, I notice that the ladies with the most elaborately dressed hair usually appear in the most—er, magnificent millinery, and are shyest about removing it.

Now I never would command the women in my congregation to "uncover." Oh, yes, a pastor has unquestionably the right to such a procedure if he wishes. But you know it's much better not to force women to do anything—they may do it, but there are—feelings. So—well, I've simply suggested.

And I assure you I found a real response. But women are conservative, extremely so, and I do not expect quick success.

Then there are real difficulties, I will admit. It is not pleasant to hold a large hat in one's lap during service—and, of course, the floor is out of the question.

In my own church I have suggested making use of one of the chapels as a cloak room, where the ladies could leave their hats, as they may when they go to the theater. With mirrors and a dressing table, the hair difficulty might be adjusted.

Why not a union of ministers for a grand crusade against the hat? Nearly all of us are opposed to hat-wearing in church by women. But we should organize and make our cause mighty.

There is a third solution of the problem—but I frankly admit I wasn't clever enough to think of it. A woman suggested it to me. She said that some wise milliner should devise a small, unobtrusive but pretty and becoming hat for church wear exclusively—and universally. It should be as fixed and absolute as the opera hat for men. Variety in trimming might be allowed, but neither style nor season should change the general effect of flatness and smallness. And every woman in every church should wear it.

Success Rewards the Man Who Sticks

By HARRY I. HEIMAN

Just because everything didn't pan out in regal style the first month Henry Jones closed up his new ice cream parlor and confectionery and lost all the hard earned savings he had invested in it. Of course, the business was beginning to show signs of increase, but it didn't do it fast enough to suit Jones. Now he's back in the harness again. Here's where the man that can stick proves his worth and wins out in the long run.

Most of the flourishing fruit stands, successful soda fountains, and alluring candy dens are synonymous with foreign names. The reason for this is that the foreigners have a lot of stick-to-it-iveness. In their determination to get along these men can no more be stopped than the sun can from shining. They are ambitious and their nerves vibrate with the force of an indomitable will and the intensity of their desire to get ahead.

That little two by four candy store you pass every morning which doesn't look as if it did more than \$1 worth of business a day, in time grows into one of the most elaborate and attractive stores of its kind in the neighborhood.

It is cause for wonder that the foreigner, unlettered, crude, and blunt of ways, should make great headway in the course of time, while the American who is accustomed to the people's ways, appreciates their needs, and probably is polished in manners and educated, cannot make good.

One is a sticker and does not give up even if he cannot get three square meals a day. The other has got to dress up to a fixed standard and must eat, live, and mix in society as befits his station.

The merchant princes of to-day were not where they are now when they first opened up. It took time. Often failure knocked at their door, but they wouldn't admit her. They simply kept plugging away, took no vacations, and made the most of everything. They had business ability. Coupled with this, they had a whole lot of backbone and were stickers.

Getting started is the hardest part of any business. After you have once got a firm foothold things will begin to look brighter and shape themselves into the word "success." But you must stick and hold out until they do.

How to Fight Fires in Home

By W. S. ROGERS.

What should be feared more than the burning of the home? But in few houses is there anything at hand with which to put out a starting fire.

In a farm house kitchen there should be a bucket kept full of water. The bucket used for water for cooking and drinking is full less than half the time, and may be empty at the wrong time. Fire buckets are made with round bottoms, and held up by a shelf with a hole in it, or hung on a nail. One could not put to any other use a bucket that would not stand on its own bottom, so it would not be removed from its place. In winter salt is put in the water in a fire bucket to keep it from freezing. Such a bucket should be kept on each floor of every home. They may be hidden in ornamental boxes.

The most effective piece of apparatus for putting out a starting fire is one of the metal tanks known as "carbonic acid gas extinguishers," which are seen on nearly every fire department wagon. When the tank is inverted, ready for use, sulphuric acid is spilled, from a bottle in its top, into a cup full of baking soda. When they get together soda water is formed, which makes a pressure that will throw the water and gas in the tank 40 feet, or into enclosed places which could not be reached with a water bucket.

This gas carried by the water helps greatly in smothering the flame. Hand grenades are bottles full of fluid which are kept for breaking on a starting fire. Many of them contain ammonia to choke a blaze. Grenades are little used except in ships.

GIRL SAVES WORKMAN FROM TERRIBLE DEATH

GRABS FELLOW-EMPLOYEE AND DRAGS HIM FROM CLUTCHES OF GRINDING WHEELS.

Chicago.—Friends have started a petition among the 200 girls employed in the Columbus shirt factory on Market street for a Carnegie medal to reward Miss Marguerite Albertis Lacey, a 17-year-old girl, who the other day risked being thrashed and pounded to death in powerful machinery to save the life of William Street, who had been caught in the whirling wheels and was being twisted and torn while a group of stupefied fellow-workmen stood about afraid to attempt his release.

It was nearly noon when Street reached over the giant shaft that fur-



She Dragged Him from the Clutches of the Grinding Wheels.

nishes power for 200 large sewing machines. He had a stick in his hand and was "dressing" the belt. Suddenly his sleeve, which had been unbuttoned and was loose, caught in the lacing of the belt.

Instantly he was jerked to the floor. His arm and hand were crushed between the belt and the rim of the wheel. He screamed in agony. Men rushed to him, but stood about in terror while the victim's body and legs thrashed against the floor. His yells were frantic, and his body was being wound around the shaft when suddenly a girl pushed the men aside and seized Street by the heels.

With the strength of an athlete, she wrapped her arms around the man's legs and dragged him from the clutches of the grinding wheels.

With almost a simultaneous movement she seized a stick and threw the belt from the main shaft.

While the man was groaning and screaming with pain she laid him out as comfortably as she could, and then asked someone to telephone for a doctor and an ambulance. Several men ran to obey her commands.

Then the girl stood up. She looked at the bloody floor, at the white-lipped, unconscious man at her feet, at the group that was crowding around and calling her "heroine," and then she sank back. She tried to be brave, but she couldn't help fainting dead away.

The manager elbowed his way through the crowd to the girl. He delegated two of them to assist Miss Lacey to her home. Street was taken in the police ambulance to St. Luke's hospital.

"You know, I don't think it was I that did it," said Miss Lacey, when seen that night. "I remember seeing the man struggling and screaming there on the floor. The next thing I knew I was fainting, and that's all there was to it. I don't deserve any credit, because I never once thought about there being any danger to me, and I just had to do it."

Music Charms Snakes.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Killing snakes by violin music is the novel method adopted by 12-year-old Hart Smith and his brother John, aged nine, of this city. The plan was successful to a marked degree, and 12 reptiles fell before the clubs of the youthful head hunters.

The lads started out a few days ago with an old violin belonging to their father, Walter Smith. The youngsters had read that snakes could be charmed, and they determined to try it. They took the violin, scraped away at it, and wrung several mournful cadences from the old instrument. They did not have to wait long at the mouths of the holes over which they played. At one hole three garter snakes came slowly out to bask in the sunshine and hear the music.

The boys bagged every one, 12, during the afternoon, and from their skins have made belts for their girl friends and neck-ties for their intimates among the boys of the neighborhood.

Warning in Sleep Saves Train.

Kankakee, Ill.—Awakened from sound sleep by a peculiar clicking during the passage of an outgoing train which indicated a broken rail, Marshall Pollinger, living within 200 feet of the Big Four tracks at Waldron, prevented a serious wreck of the Chicago-bound passenger train at 5:20 the other morning by telephoning to the agent at the depot. The agent, investigating, found a broken rail on a dangerous curve just south of the bridge over the Kankakee river barely in time to flag the incoming passenger train, running 50 miles an hour.

GOOD TEAMS ARE AN IMPORTANT FARM ASSET

Animals Should Be of Medium Size, Well Mated, Active, Strong, Intelligent and Trained—By J. H. Hynes.



A Good Farm Team.

The original home of the horse is unknown, but in all times and among all nations he has been a boon companion to man. In the early ages when civilization was confined to the warm climates the horse was a royal animal. Horses were used by princes and warriors in vast numbers. Job gives the finest description of the horse ever written, a part of which we quote: "Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? The glory of his nostrils is terrible. He paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength. He mocketh at fear, neither turneth at fear, neither turneth he back from the sword."

A study of the nature and construction of his body shows wisdom on the part of the Creator in designing that the horse should be a most useful servant to man.

The farm team should consist of medium-sized animals well mated, active, strong, intelligent, and well trained. About 1,400 pounds is a handy weight for a general-purpose farm team. Any less weight lacks strength and a greater weight results in slow, awkward movements. The team should have a combination of bone and sinew and muscle, developed in a high degree and so nearly alike in each animal that an equal distribution of strength will result. This will allow them to stand severe strain better and longer without damaging either. An unevenly mated team in any of the features is a drawback.

The physical construction of the horse is so similar to that of man that the rules pertaining to the care of one will apply to the other. The food given the horse must be pure, for the stomach of the horse is very small considering his weight and the digestion is rapid to quickly replace lost energy in work. While the digestion

in the cow is slow and complicated, that in the horse is rapid and simple, hence only the best of feeds should be used if you would avoid disease.

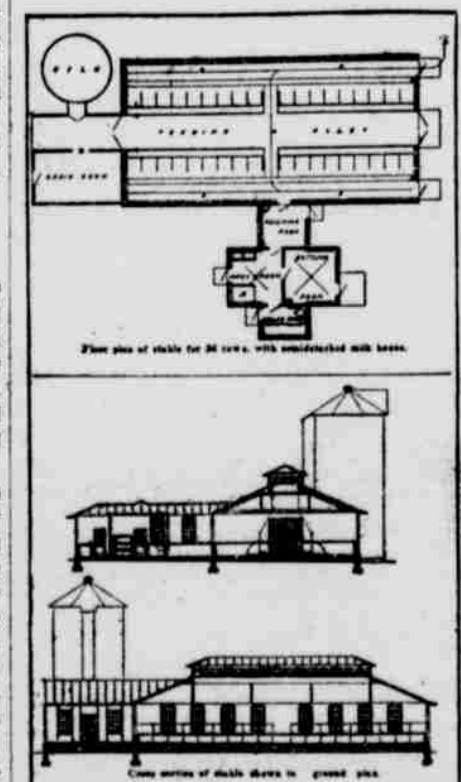
Another important item is pure water. Cattle and hogs may thrive drinking impure, muddy water, but a horse will not. We do not think it best to water teams just after coming in from work, especially if the morning work was hard. Work horses should have a liberal amount of salt in their feed every day or so as he sweats so much in labor, which results in the carrying off through perspiration much of the saline elements in the body. We believe salt just as essential to the health and nourishment of the horse as it is to man.

When spring work begins care must be taken not to overwork the team in the start. They should be gradually worked up to the point where they can endure a full day's work. Don't think for a moment that your horse is made of steel. Coming out of the winter in a somewhat weakened muscular condition, due to idleness, you must not expect reasonably that you can get a full amount of work from them. If you have heavy work, use the forenoon for this and then in the afternoon do some lighter work for a few days till the team gets hardened somewhat. When spring work begins then commence heavy feeding. Grain rations must be given freely. This in conjunction with plenty of clean hay will enable your team to do its duty. Never feed dusty, molded hay. Better none at all. When pasturage can be had give the team free access to it. On fair nights turn out at pasture rather than keep the horses in stall. When they must be housed from inclement weather see that they have liberal beds of clean, dry straw on which to rest. A horse dislikes to lie down in a bed of filth and will not do so as a general thing.—Farmers' Review.

FARM SUBWAY FOR BAD WEATHER

Tunnel Connecting House and Barn Used in Winter.

Strangers who travel through New England notice the sheds and other outbuildings which connect house and barn. Usually the barn is a safe distance away, but low wood sheds and store rooms connect the two. In case



House to Barn Subway.

of fire there is little hope of saving the buildings. People who go to New England in summer wonder why this connection is made. Could they live on the farms in winter and see the great snowdrifts or view the blizzards they would understand. The object is to reach the barn without going outdoors. A writer in the Rural New Yorker makes a suggestion which he has worked out in the little picture shown herewith. He says: "This represents a tunnel underground, connecting house and barn, which could be used in winter. In northern latitudes where heavy snow storms exist or conditions of heavy winds and gales. At times going outdoors is very disagreeable, especially for a case where women were obliged to travel between house and barn and

in addition anything could be handled between house cellar and barn cellar without bringing up and down. This tunnel could be used in such cases or where a person objects to having buildings connected."

The tendency now is to put public traffic underground. The great subway in New York is a success. Tunnels are now being made under the rivers which flow past Manhattan island. We hope to see the day when all railroad trains will be put underground.

Care in Breeding Chickens.—The poultry raiser in breeding for show room specimens and in compliance with the requirements of the standard of perfection, all specimens possessing disqualifications and blemishes should be culled out. Under this head come such faults as feathered legs on youngsters of clean-legged breeds; scantily-feathered legs on full-feathered typical shape; defective head points, etc. Birds thus defective should be segregated and disposed of because undesirable for stock birds; the pullets may be reserved for commercial eggs, provided the brooder has ample room, otherwise they, too, had better be sold for that purpose to the commercial breeder.

Don't Forget the Salt.—Common sense and many experiments teach that the proper way to salt cattle is to provide it in sufficient quantity and make it accessible to them at all times. Salt should be placed at at least two different points where the cattle run and they should be allowed to get it whenever they want it. An animal will eat no more than is absolutely necessary in this way. While, if salt is given at infrequent intervals, cattle and particularly fattening steers are apt to eat much more than is good for them. Salt is an important factor in preparing cattle for market and the same care should be given to its use as to feeding.

The Ground Squirrel Pest.—To rid the farm of the ground squirrel a good way is to dissolve one ounce of strychnia sulphate and two ounces of borax in two quarts of hot water in a closed vessel, stirring occasionally for 30 minutes, or until completely dissolved. Then add six quarts of warm water, and sprinkle this poisoned solution over 30 pounds of rolled or crushed wheat, stirring and mixing thoroughly until it is all absorbed. Place a quarter of a teaspoonful of the poisoned grain near the entrance of each occupied burrow, or in each run-way. For mice one-half ounce of strychnine is sufficient.